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Materials Research Society Meeting

(Statement A)

(San Francisco, CA, 24 Apr - 02 May 2000) (Submission Deadline: 02 May 2000)

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ROBERT C. CORLEY
Senior Scientist (Propulsion)
Propulsion Directorate

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The Synthesis of Hybrid Materials by the Blending of Polyhedral Oligosilsesquioxanes into Organic Polymers

Rusty L. Blanski[†], Shawn H. Phillips[†], Kevin Chaffee[†], Joseph Lichtenhan^{†§}, Andre Lee[‡] and Hei Ping Geng[‡]

[†]Air Force Research Laboratory, AFRL/PRSM 10 E. Saturn Blvd. Edwards AFB, CA 93524.

[‡]Department of Materials Science and Engineering Rm 3514 Engineering Bldg. East Lansing, MI 48824. [§]Current Address: Hybrid Plastics, Fountain Valley CA 92708

Abstract

The study of organic/inorganic hybrid materials has become an increasingly widespread research focus. The advantage derived from such materials is the combining of two very different compounds which may result in something that bridges the performance gap between the two systems. We have previously reported such hybrid systems prepared by incorporating polyhedral oligosilsesquioxanes (POSSTM) into traditional organic polymers by the copolymerization of POSSTM monomers and organic monomers. This presentation will discuss a more convenient method of incorporating POSSTM into a polymer: the blending of POSSTM into organic polymers. The research discussion will focus on the development of the POSSTM macromers used in our studies as well as the POSSTM polymer blends synthesized. One important property enhancement observed is the increase in surface hardness for a POSSTM/polystyrene sample.

Introduction

The synthesis of organic polymer/inorganic ceramic hybrid materials has become a very popular research topic in recent years. One of the benefits of these hybrid materials is the combining two disparate materials which can result in a new material that may bridge the performance gap between the two systems [1]. Previous research has shown that such hybrid systems can be prepared by incorporating polyhedral oligosilsesquioxanes (POSSTM) into traditional organic polymers (polymethacrylate, polystyrene, polynorbornene)[2] by standard polymer preparation procedures. The development of each of these systems was not trivial.

A more convenient method of incorporating POSSTM into an organic polymer is to blend it into the polymer. With this method of POSSTM incorporation, there would be no covalent linkage between the POSSTM molecules and the polymer. The resulting hybrid material would not have the same properties as a POSSTM hybrid with a covalent linkage to the polymer and would more likely act like a filled polymer system. The main differences between our system blended with POSSTM and traditional filled systems are the size of the particles and the possibility for dispersion. The particle size in traditional filled polymer systems range from the micron to the nanoscale. The size distribution of these systems can also vary widely, especially at the lower sizes. These systems also have a tendency to aggregate to give even larger domains. Since an individual POSSTM molecule is a chemically distinct nanostructuredTM species, there is only one possible size of 15Å which includes the organic side groups. In order to make a blend that maximizes property enhancements of the hybrid material, the silsesquioxane should be evenly dispersed in the polymer. Since each POSSTM molecule has a Si₈O₁₂ core covered with alterable organic side groups, it is believed that a finer dispersion into the polymer matrix may be possible by increased interaction of compatible side groups and the polymer.

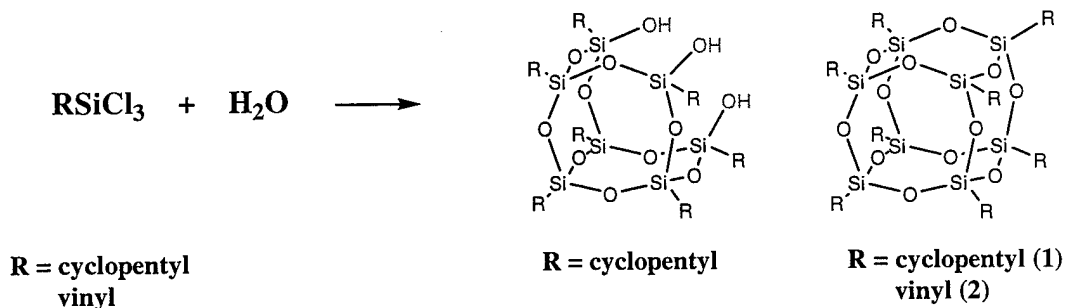
Experimental

Monomer synthesis: cyclopentyl₇T₇(OH)₃, cyclopentyl₈T₈ (**1**), cyclopentyl₇T₈styryl (**3**) and vinyl₈T₈ (**2**) (Hybrid Plastics) were used as received. Styrenyl₈T₈ (**4**) and Phenethyl₈T₈³ (**5**) were prepared according to literature methods. TEMs were performed on a Hitachi 2000 TEM with 200 keV. Hardness testing was performed on an MST nano-indentation tester. General Procedure for solvent casting TEM samples: Equal amounts of high molecular weight, low polydispersity polystyrene ($M_w = 2,000,000$ $D = 1.1$, Pressure Chemical) and cyclopentyl₈T₈ (**1**) are dissolved in tetrahydrofuran. This solution is syringed onto a glass plate and very thin films that can be directly observed by TEM are prepared by slow solvent evaporation. A portion of the film is then placed into a Hitachi 2000 transmission electron microscope and pictures were taken. This procedure was repeated with compound **2-5** above and polystyrene. General procedure for preparing DACA blends: 1 gram of phenethyl₈T₈ and 4 grams of polystyrene were added to the DACA mixer which was heated to 175 °C. After blending for 10 minutes at temperature, the material was extruded to give a string of optically clear material.

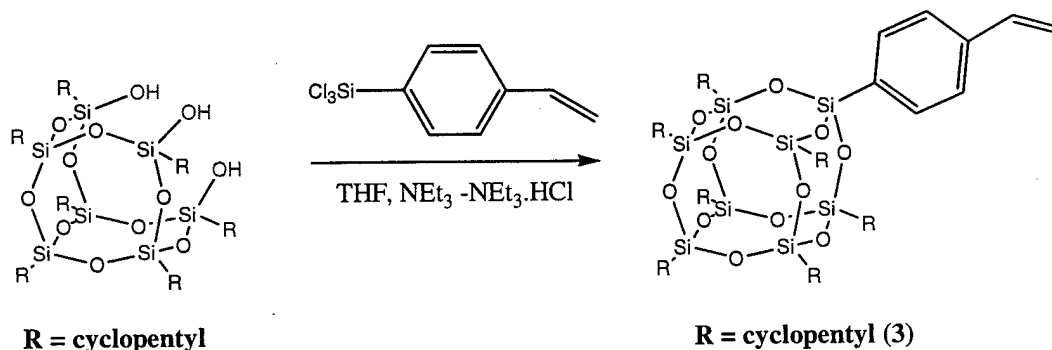
Results and Discussion

Synthesis of POSSTM Monomers

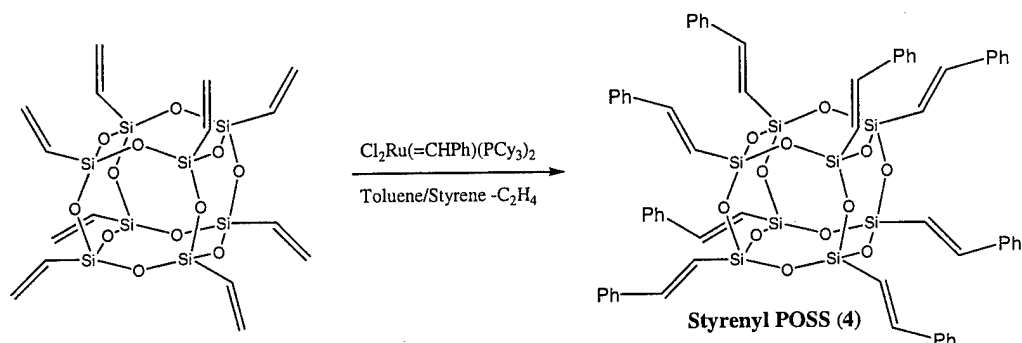
Critical to the success of this experiment is the availability of POSSTM monomers with tailorable side groups. Cyclopentyl₇T₇(OH)₃ and cyclopentyl₈T₈ (**1**) were prepared by the hydrolysis of cyclopentyltrichlorosilane in refluxing acetone.



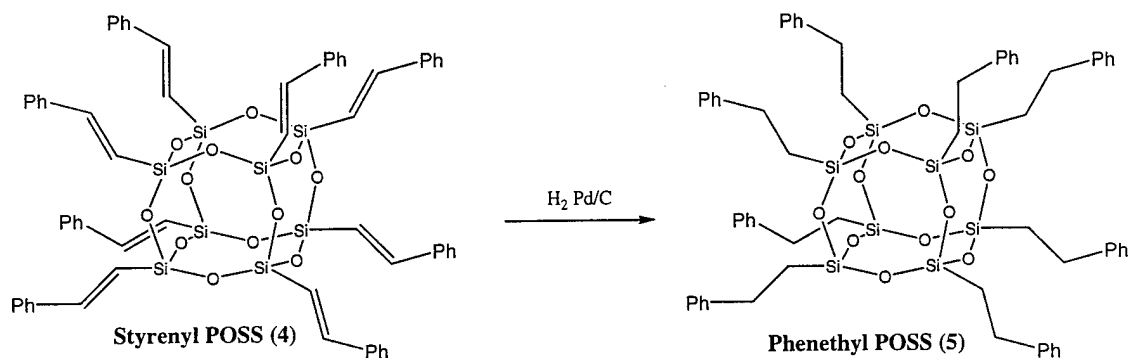
Cyclopentyl₇T₈styryl (**3**) is synthesized by the addition of styrylSiCl₃ to triol cyclopentyl₇T₇(OH)₃ in the presence of triethylamine to absorb the HCl generated.



Styrenyl₈T₈ (**4**) was synthesized by the cross metathesis of styrene and vinyl₈T₈ (**2**) using the Grubbs catalyst. The resulting solid was colorless, crystalline solid with a melting temperature above 200 °C.



Phenethyl₈T₈ (**5**) was synthesized by the hydrogenation of **4** using palladium on carbon. It is a colorless solid with melting temperature of 74 °C. Since there are no double bonds in this material, it should have superior oxidation resistance compared to **4**.



Synthesis of POSSTM-Polystyrene blends.

The first blend looked into for this study is the mixture of cyclopentyl₈T₈ (**1**) and polystyrene in a 1:1 weight ratio. The film cast was opaque. The TEM (Figure 1) shows that there are large POSSTM crystallites that contain between 20K and 50K molecules with no apparent POSSTM in the polystyrene phase. The silsesquioxane would darken the polystyrene phase which is not observed in this sample. Apparently the cyclopentyl groups are not compatible with the polystyrene matrix.

The second blend looked into for this study is the mixture of vinyl₈T₈ (**2**) and polystyrene in a 1:1 weight ratio. The film that was cast was also opaque. The TEM (Figure 2) shows that there is no apparent POSSTM in the polystyrene phase although the crystallite size is considerably smaller than the above blend with polystyrene and **1**.

When one cyclopentyl group on cyclopentyl₈T₈ (**1**) is replaced by a styryl group and cast with polystyrene, a less opaque film is obtained compared to both of the previous blends. A TEM of this blend of Styryl-POSSTM (**3**) and polystyrene is shown in Figure 3. The TEM shows that crystallite size drops off precipitously after the replacement of only *one* incompatible cyclopentyl group with a more compatible styryl group

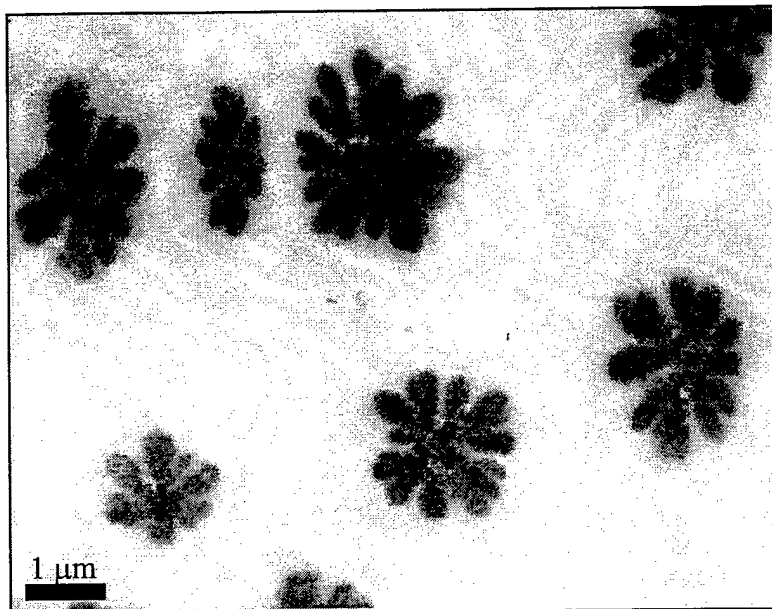


Figure 1. $(cy-C_5H_9)_8T_8$ (1) in 2 million MW Polystyrene (PS)



Figure 2. $(vinyl)_8T_8$ in 2 million MW Polystyrene (PS)

When all eight cyclopentyl (or vinyl) groups are replaced by styrenyl groups and cast with polystyrene, an optically clear film is obtained. A TEM of this blend of Styrenyl₈T₈ (4) and polystyrene in a 1:1 weight ratio is shown in Figure 4. The TEM of this mixture contains isolated polystyrene domains as well as a gray area which represents the POSSTM-PS domain. The black dots in the TEM are believed to be POSSTM crystallites in the POSSTM-PS phase that contain <100 POSSTM molecules. It is also believed that the isolated polystyrene domains are a result of the solvent casting process. Processing issues aside, this shows that we now have a POSSTM molecule which is miscible with the polystyrene phase. In addition to the miscibility observed

with the styrenyl-POSSTM monomer in the polystyrene matrix, a 30% increase in the surface hardness of film compared to undoped styrene is observed.

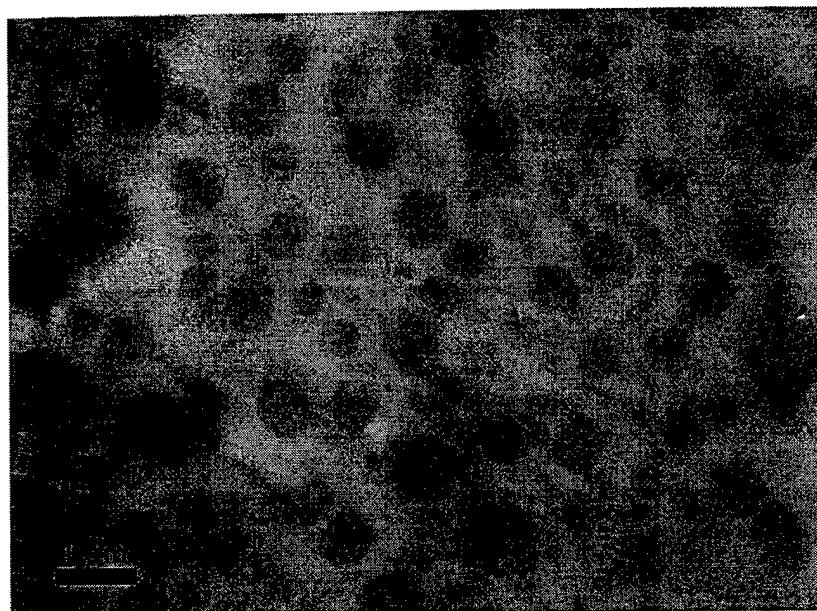


Figure 3. TEM of 50% Styryl-POSSTM in 2 million MW Polystyrene

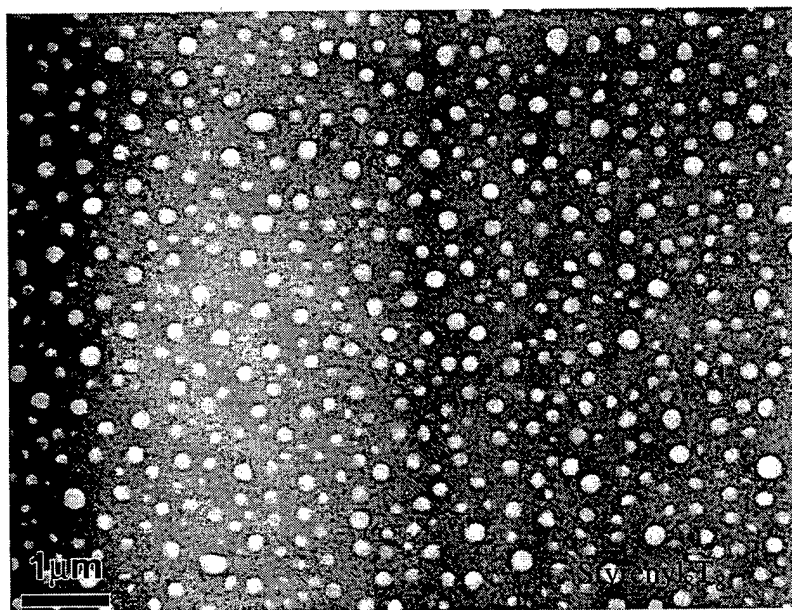


Figure 4. (Styrenyl)₈T₈ in 2 million MW Polystyrene (PS)

In order to overcome the processing issues with styrenyl-POSSTM, the double bonds of **4** are removed by hydrogenation to give phenethyl-POSSTM **5**. The film cast with **5** and polystyrene is again optically clear. The TEM of this mixture (figure 5) shows sample homogeneity across the sample with POSSTM rich domains in the POSSTM-PS phase which contain <100 POSSTM molecules. An X-ray powder diffraction spectrum for this polymer shows no observable crystallinity attributable to Phenethyl₈T₈. In addition, there is no observable transition for the

melting of Phenethyl₈T₈ in the sample, which is consistent with the lack of large crystalline domains of Phenethyl₈T₈.

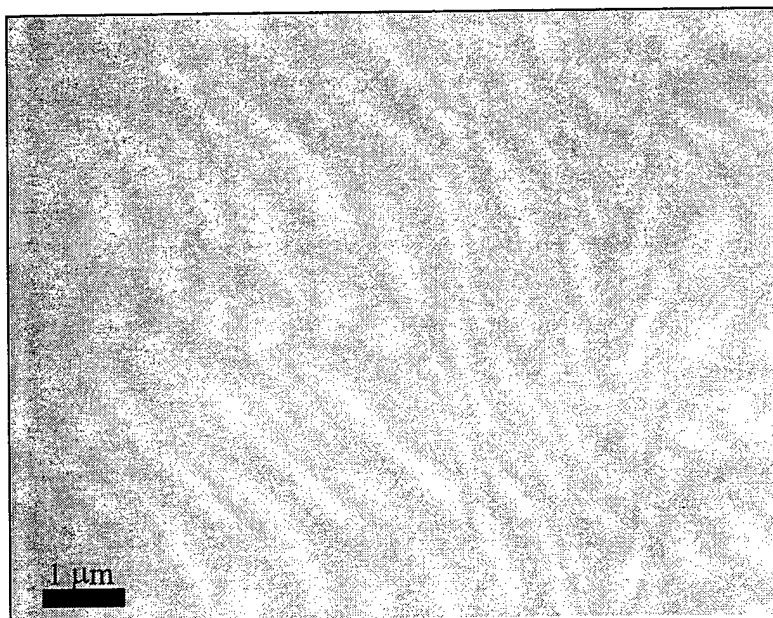


Figure 5. (Phenethyl)₈T₈ (5) in 2 million MW Polystyrene (PS)

Conclusions

We have demonstrated the ability to disperse polyhedral oligosilsesquioxanes into polystyrene. We have also shown that by altering the organic side groups POSSTM octamers to a more compatible group, we can fully disperse the POSSTM molecules into high molecular weight polystyrene. The surface hardness of the StyrenylPOSSTM/polystyrene film increased 30%.

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